RECD

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, June 16, 1931.

No. 1750.

Subject: Greco-Rumanian Matters.

DEPT. OF STATE DIV. COM. & REC. JUL 2 '31

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUL 10 1931 DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUL DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Office of Economic Adviser JUL 7 1931 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR DISTRIBUTION

DIVISION OF EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS JUL 10 1931 COPY IN FC DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TREATY DIVISION JUL 9 1931 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

768.71/12

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

It was announced in the Press on the 29th of May that at a final conference between the Rumanian Minister here and Mr. Venizelos, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, an agreement had been reached on the long-pending Greco-Rumanian commercial treaty. Mr. Venizelos finally accepted the amount of 50,000,000 lei for compensation of Greek owners whose property in Rumania had been expropriated. Suddenly, the next day, the Rumanian delegation asked for the insertion of certain further changes in the treaty, and the signing of it was postponed. The nature of the changes requested has not been made public. In the meantime, the Greek Press is advising the Greek Government to take advantage of this respite and to request abolition of the Rumanian "free sojourn" tax for Greek citizens. This tax varies, the Greek Press states, according to the means of every person, from 320 lei to 1500 lei per annum. Italian,

FILED JUL 15 1931

Polish

Polish, Turkish and Czechoslovak citizens are already exempted from payment of this tax.

The Press is also commenting favorably on the report of a probable organization of a Rumanian exposition in Athens and a visit by the Rumanian Minister of Commerce.

The Rumanian Prince Nicholas had already paid a visit to Greece, about two weeks ago, at the head of the Rumanian fleet, which remained in Piraeus two days on its way to Malta. The Prince and his fleet will again stop over in Greek waters on his return trip, at which time, according to the Press, official Greek welcome will be extended to him.

Respectfully yours,

Robert P. Skinner

PKC/cwf

COPY TO E. I. C., PARIS

PM RECD

DEPT. OF STATE DIV. COM. & R.

28625

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, August 13, 1931.

No. 1827.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 3 AM 1931
AUG 25 31
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1931
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Subject: Greco-Roumanian Treaty.

TREATY DIVISION
SEP 1 - 1931
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR DISTRIBUTION - CHECK

	Yes	No
To the Field		
In U. S. A.	✓	

Copy to Commerce
" " Agriculture

Office of Economic Adviser
AUG 29 1931
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

768.71/13

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

SEP

Sir:

I have the honor to report that a series of conventions between Roumania and Greece were signed at Bucharest on August 11, 1931, and Mr. Venizelos will soon visit the Roumanian capital as a friendly gesture. The Legation, in despatch No. 1750 of June 16, 1931, reported on some of the complications which arose during these long drawn-out negotiations. 768.71/12

While the complete text of the conventions has not been given out in Athens, it is known that the general lines of agreement are as follows:

Note
768.71/2

A Convention of Commerce and Navigation, based on most-favored-nation treatment and providing for lower duties upon Greek products imported into Roumania, such as sponges, olives, almonds, figs, oils, turpentine, etc. Roumania likewise will profit from lower Greek duties on certain of her products, such as mineral oils, benzine, preserved meat, cattle, etc.

FILED
SEP 18 1931

One convention relates to cattle-breeding, and permitting commerce in live-stock.

Another convention relates to domicile, and will permit some 40,000 Greek workers in Roumania to remain under satisfactory conditions.

A special agreement recognizes the establishment of Greek communities, schools and churches in Roumania.

Two protocols provide for the indemnization of Greek subjects for boats requisitioned during the war, and also provide for compensation to Greeks whose properties were expropriated by Roumanian agrarian reform legislation.

The Legation will not fail to forward the complete texts of the agreements to the Department as soon as they are printed in the Official Gazette.

Respectfully yours,

Carl A. Fisher

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Copy to E.I.C., Paris.

Legation File No. 710.

CAF/cwf

RECD

DEPT. OF STATE DIV. COM. & REC.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

44829

No. 2114 Athens, March 29, 1932.

TREATY DIVISION
APR 20 1932
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
PUBLICATIONS SECTION
APR 19 1932

Subject: Greco-Rumanian Conventions.

FOR DISTRIBUTION - [illegible] Yes No

Copy to Commerce with Tariff Commission

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
APR 25 1932
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith five copies of the Official Gazette of February 29, 1932, containing the French and Greek texts of the following agreements between Greece and Rumania, signed at Bucharest on August 11, 1931, and promulgated at Athens on January 21, 1932, by the President of Greece:

(a) Convention of Commerce and Navigation with supplementary Protocol and protocol of signature.

(b) Convention of Establishment with Protocol.

(c) Veterinary Convention.

(d) Protocol concerning the Greek schools and churches in Rumania.

There is also enclosed for the Department's information an English Translation of the Act of Promulgation of the above-mentioned conventions.

Respectfully yours,

Leland B. Morris,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosure as stated
Legation File 631
GG/cwf

768.71/14

FILED
APR 26 1932

Enclosure with Despatch No. 2114 fromthe American Legation at Athens.

O. G. Vol. I. No. 56, dated February 29, 1932.

(Translation)

A C T No. 5311.

Pursuant to Article 75 of the Constitution, we hereby promulgate the following Act passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Article 1.

The international instruments signed between Greece and Rumania at Bucharest on August 11, 1931, namely: Convention of Commerce and Navigation with two tariff lists, an Annex Protocol and Protocol of Signature; Convention of Establishment with Protocol; Veterinary Convention; Protocol concerning the Greek Schools and Churches in Rumania with a list and a letter and the reply thereto, the texts of all of which, in the original French and in Greek translation, follow, hereby assume full and legal effect.

Article 2.

The above-mentioned international instruments become effective on September 1, 1931.

Athens, January 21, 1932.

The President of the Republic

etc., etc.

GG/cwf

"Αρθρον 3.

Τὰ προϊόντα γῆς καὶ βιομηχανίας ἑλληνικῆς καταγωγῆς, τὰ ἀναφερόμενα εἰς τὸ Παράρτημα Α'., δὲν θὰ ὑποβάλλωνται κατὰ τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν αὐτῶν εἰς Ρουμανίαν, εἰς τελωνειακοὺς δασμοὺς ἄλλους ἢ βαρυτέρους τῶν καθοριζομένων εἰς τὸ εἰρημένον παράρτημα ἢ τῶν πλέον ἠλαττωμένων δασμῶν οἵτινες θὰ ἠδύναντο νὰ παραχωρηθῶσιν εἰς τὰ αὐτὰ προϊόντα πάσης ἄλλης χώρας.

Τὰ προϊόντα γῆς καὶ βιομηχανίας ρουμανικῆς καταγωγῆς, τὰ ἀναφερόμενα εἰς τὸ Παράρτημα Β'., δὲν θὰ ὑποβάλλωνται κατὰ τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν αὐτῶν εἰς Ἑλλάδα, εἰς τελωνειακοὺς δασμοὺς ἄλλους ἢ βαρυτέρους τῶν καθοριζομένων εἰς τὸ εἰρημένον παράρτημα ἢ τῶν πλέον ἠλαττωμένων δασμῶν οἵτινες θὰ ἠδύναντο νὰ παραχωρηθῶσιν εἰς τὰ αὐτὰ προϊόντα πάσης ἄλλης χώρας.

"Αρθρον 4.

Ἐννοεῖται ὅτι τὰ φυσικὰ ἢ κατειργασμένα προϊόντα, τὰ καταγόμενα καὶ προερχόμενα ἐκ Ρουμανίας, δὲν θὰ δύνανται νὰ ὑποβάλωνται, κατὰ τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν αὐτῶν εἰς Ἑλλάδα, εἰς πρόσθετα τέλη, οἱαδήποτε καὶ ἂν ὦσι ταῦτα, συμπεριλαμβανομένου καὶ τοῦ δημοτικοῦ φόρου, ἐξαιρέσει τῶν ἐσωτερικῶν τελῶν τῶν προβλεπομένων εἰς τὸ ἄρθρον 12, ἀνώτερα τῶν εἰσπραχθησομένων ἐπὶ τῶν προϊόντων εὐνοουμένου Κράτους. Τὸ σύνολον τῶν προσθέτων τούτων τελῶν καὶ τοῦ δημοτικοῦ φόρου ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ περιπτώσει θὰ δύναται νὰ ὑπερβῇ τὰ 75 ο]ο τῶν δασμῶν τοῦ τελωνειακοῦ δασμολογίου.

Συμφωνεῖται ἐπὶ πλέον ὅτι τὰ φυσικὰ ἢ κατειργασμένα προϊόντα, τὰ καταγόμενα καὶ προερχόμενα ἐκ Ρουμανίας, θὰ ἀπαλλάσσωνται τοῦ δημοτικοῦ φόρου, εἰς ὃν ὑπόκεινται, ἐν Ἑλλάδι, κατὰ τὴν εἴσοδιν αὐτῶν εἰς ἕκαστον δῆμον, τὰ ὁμοειδῆ προϊόντα τῆς ἐθνικῆς παραγωγῆς, ἐφ' ὅσον τὰ ρουμανικὰ προϊόντα ἐπιβαρύνονται κατὰ τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν αὐτῶν διὰ δημοτικοῦ φόρου ἀνωτέρου τοῦ βαρύνοντος τὰ ἐθνικὰ προϊόντα.

Ἐννοεῖται ὡσαύτως, ὅτι τὰ φυσικὰ ἢ κατειργασμένα προϊόντα, τὰ καταγόμενα καὶ προερχόμενα ἐξ Ἑλλάδος, δὲν θὰ δύνανται νὰ ὑποβάλλωνται, κατὰ την εἰσαγωγὴν αὐτῶν εἰς Ρουμανίαν, εἰς πρόσθετα τέλη οἱαδήποτε καὶ ἂν ὦσι ταῦτα, ἀνώτερα τῶν εἰσπραττομένων ἐπὶ τῶν προϊόντων τοῦ μᾶλλον εὐνοουμένου Κράτους.

"Αρθρον 5.

Τὰ Ὑψηλὰ Συμβαλλόμενα Μέρη συμφωνοῦσιν ὅπως μὴ λαμβάνωσι μέτρα ἀπαγορεύσεως ἢ περιορισμοῦ κατὰ τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἐξαγωγὴν ἄτινα θὰ ἐπέτρεπον εἰς τὸ ἕτερον ἐξ αὐτῶν νὰ προστατεύσῃ αὐθαιρέτως τὴν παραγωγὴν αὐτοῦ ἢ νὰ θεσπίσῃ διάκρισιν εἰς βάρος τοῦ ἑτέρου μέρους.

Παρέκβασις ἀπὸ τῆς ὑποχρεώσεως ταύτης δὲν θὰ δύναται νὰ γίνῃ εἰμὴ διὰ τοὺς κάτωθι ἀπαριθμουμένους λόγους καὶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὅρον ὅτι αἱ ἀπαγορεύσεις ἢ περιορισμοὶ οὗτοι θὰ ἐφαρμόζωνται ταὐτοχρόνως ἔναντι ὅλων τῶν ἄλλων χωρῶν αἵτινες διατελοῦσιν ὑπὸ παρομοίους ὅρους :

α') Διὰ λόγους δημοσίας ἀσφαλείας ἢ ἀμύνης τῆς χώρας.

β') Διὰ λόγους ἠθικῆς ἢ ἀνθρωπισμοῦ.

γ') Λόγῳ ὑγειονομικῶν μέτρων πρὸς προστασίαν τῆς ὑγείας τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τῶν ζώων ἢ τῶν φυτῶν.

δ') Διὰ τὸν ἔλεγχον τοῦ ἐμπορίου τῶν ὅπλων, πυλεμοφοδίων, ὑλικοῦ πολέμου καὶ παντὸς πολεμικοῦ ἀνεφοδιασμοῦ.

ε') Διὰ τὴν προστασίαν τοῦ καλλιτεχνικοῦ, ἱστορικοῦ καὶ ἀρχαιολογικοῦ ἐθνικοῦ πλούτου.

στ') Διὰ τὴν ἐπέκτασιν εἰς τὰ ξένα προϊόντα τοῦ ἐν τῷ ἐσωτερικῷ τῆς χώρας ἰσχύοντας καθεστῶτος εἰς ὅ,τι ἀφορᾷ

Article 3.

Les produits du sol et de l'industrie d'origine grecque, désignés à l'annexe A, ne seront pas soumis, à leur importation en Roumanie, à des droits de douane autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont fixés dans ladite annexe ou ceux plus reduits qui pourraient être concédés aux mêmes produits de tout autre pays.

Les produits du sol et de l'industrie d'origine roumaine, désignés à l'annexe B ne seront pas soumis, à leur importation en Grèce, à des droits de douane autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont fixés dans ladite annexe ou ceux plus réduits qui pourraient être concédés aux mêmes produits de tout autre pays.

Article 4.

Il est entendu que les produits naturels ou fabriqués, originaires et en provenance de la Roumanie, ne pourront être soumis, à leur importation en Grèce, à des surtaxes quelles qu'elles soient, y compris les droits d'octroi, autres que les droits intérieurs prévus à l' article 12, supérieures à celles qui seront perçues sur les produits de la nation la plus favorisée. Le montant total de ces surtaxes et droits d'octroi ne pourra en aucun cas, excéder 75 o)o des droits du tarif douanier.

Il est en outre convenu que les produits naturels ou fabriqués, originaires et en provenance de la Roumanie, seront exemptés du droit d'octroi, auquel sont soumis, en Grèce, à leur entrée dans chaque commune, les articles similaires de production nationale, pour autant que les produits roumains sont grevés à leur importation d'un droit d'octroi plus élevé que les produits nationaux.

Il est entendu de même que les produits naturels ou fabriqués, originaires et en provenance de la Grèce, ne pourront être soumis, à leur importation en Roumanie, à des surtaxes quelles qu'elles soient, y compris les droits d'octroi, supérieures à celles qui seront perçues sur les produits de la nation la plus favorisée.

Article 5.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont d'accord pour ne pas établir des mesures de prohibition ou restriction à l'importation ou à l'exportation qui permettraient à l'une d'elles de protéger arbitrairement sa production ou d'établir une discrimination au détriment de l'autre Partie.

Il ne pourra être dérogé à cet engagement que pour les raisons ci-après énumérées et à condition que ces prohibitions ou restrictions soient en même temps applicables à tous les autres pays se trouvant dans des conditions similaires:

a. Pour des raisons de sûreté publique ou de défense du territoire;

b. Pour des raisons morales ou humanitaires;

c. Par mesure de police sanitaire en vue de protéger la santé des hommes, des animaux ou des plantes;

d. Pour le contrôle du commerce des armes, munitions et matériel de guerre et de tout approvisionnement destiné à la guerre;

e. Pour la protection du patrimoine national artistique, historique ou archéologique;

f. Pour étendre aux produits étrangers le régime établi à l'intérieur du pays, en ce qui concerne la pro-

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 871.4016/181 FOR #2315

FROM Greece (Morris) DATED Nov. 30, 1932

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

768.71/15

REGARDING:

Murder of Bousoulega, a Greek for giving information concerning Rumanian propaganda among the Koutsovlachs in Western Rumania. Demonstration before the Greek Legation at Bucharest by Rumanians.

Wi

No. 2315 Athens, November 30, 1932.

Subject: The murder of Bousoulega and a Greco-Rumanian diplomatic incident.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

When Macedonia was the chosen field of multiform propaganda, during the latter part of the last century, certain parts of Western Macedonia, especially the mountain districts of the Pindos, constituted Rumania's field of action. Rumania's interest in that part of Macedonia lay in her desire to protect and retain the loyalty of the Koutsovlachs, a tribe of mountaineers considered of kin to the Rumanian race. The Rumanian propaganda of that period, directed particularly against the Greeks as the predominant element of those districts, had gained considerable headway: through the establishment of schools and churches it had succeeded in fanaticizing the Koutsovlachs and making them look upon Rumania as their mother country.

As the Greeks look at it, the Koutsovlach question is as follows: Greek recognition, after the Balkan wars, of the Rumanian schools and churches in the Koutsovlach districts made possible the continuation of Rumanian propaganda in those districts. Some months ago this propaganda made

itself

itself manifest in a very tragic way through the murder of the Greek soldier Bousoulega. The trial of the assassins which took place in Saloniki recently, brought out forcefully the activities of this propaganda and created considerable excitement in this country, especially in Macedonia. This excitement shifted to Bucharest as soon as it became known that several of the persons accused were sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment. A demonstration of protest by Rumanian (the Greek papers say Koutsovlach) University students took place before the Greek Legation at Bucharest, which demonstration, aided and abetted by defamatory and insulting articles against Greece and Greek Justice by certain Rumanian journals, created a diplomatic incident. The diplomatic incident was easily ironed out: the Rumanian Foreign Minister called at the Greek Legation to express the regrets of the Rumanian Government personally and the Rumanian Minister at Athens was instructed to call at the Greek Foreign Office and do likewise. The circumstances surrounding the assassination of Bousoulega, however, offer no small cause for reflection on the part of the Greeks.

Bousoulega was himself a Koutsovlach from Verria. He has been to Rumania to attend school; but, when the time came, he had returned to Greece to do his military service. While in Rumania he had observed, according to the Greek journals, the miserable condition of the Koutsovlachs who had been induced to leave their mountains of Macedonia for the plains of Dobroudjia where they were intended to take the place of the Bulgarians. And when he returned to Greece, more of a Greek than before, Bousoulega did not

hesitate

hesitate to tell his fellow-Koutsovlachs of all he had seen in Rumania. He was outspoken in the expression of his Hellenic sentiments, and equally outspoken in his condemnation of the Rumanian propaganda. The result was his assassination by other Koutsovlachs, one of whom was his cousin.

During the court proceedings in Saloniki and especially when the disclosures of the ramifications of the Koutsovlach propaganda were made, a part of the Macedonian press became violent in its attacks on the Koutsovlachs and Rumanian propaganda in Greece. But the Athenian press kept a moderate tone throughout, being especially solicitious of the status of Greco-Rumanian friendship. What appears to vex the Greek press particularly is that this Rumanian propaganda, so apt to cause trouble, is only a means of exploitation for personal benefit on the part of a few long-headed Koutsovlachs here and in Rumania, as evidenced - the Greeks say - by the fact that most of the Rumanian schools in Macedonia and Epirus have as many teachers as they have students.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

Leland B. Morris,

American Chargé d'Affaires a. i.

Legation File No. 840.1

COPY TO E. I. C., PARIS.

PRC:CWT

PM RECD

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 31 Athens, October 25, 1933.

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 20 33

Subject: The visit of the Rumanian Foreign Minister.

TREATY DIVISION
DEC 4 - 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 21 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

FOR DISTRIBUTION - CHECK
To the Field / In U. S. A. — Yes / No
NO DISTRIBUTION

768.71/16

The Honorable

The Secretary of ~~State,~~

Washington, D. C.

768.71

Sir:

The visit of the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Mr. Nicolas Titulesco, set all Athens agog. This is not to be wondered at in view of the situation newly created by the Greco-Turkish Pact of Non-Aggression and Cooperation, and having in mind the importance of the visitor who is not merely an ordinary Foreign Minister representing his country, but is generally considered a man of larger stature and one of the most influential in Balkan politics. His prominence at Geneva and the connection with France in the background, through the Petite Entente, lends additional prestige and importance to the Rumanian Foreign Minister in Athenian eyes.

A series of social entertainments was arranged which took up a large part of Mr. Titulesco's time. After his departure for Belgrade, the Government issued an official statement on the result of the conversations held between Mr. Titulesco and the Greek Ministers. This official communiqué says nothing definite of any consequence. It merely states that Mr. Titulesco informed his Greek colleagues of what he had done in the other

DEC 8 1933

Balkan

Balkan capitals and told them about Rumanian policy in the Balkans, and concludes by saying that the two governments have a complete identity of view and will continue to work together for good understanding amongst the Balkan nations.

It is generally understood that the whole question of Inter-Balkan relationship was thoroughly combed over during Mr. Titulesco's visit, as well as questions of direct interest between Greece and Rumania. That nothing has been made public does not necessarily mean that the visit was barren of results. But as far as regards the proposed Compensation Agreement between the two countries, regulating their exchange of products, the absence of any announcement would seem to indicate that no definite understanding was arrived at, there being no reason to keep such an agreement secret once it was made.

From usually well informed sources, the Legation learns that besides the discussion of the Compensation proposal, Mr. Titulesco entered into conversations about the situation of the Rumanian (Koutsovlach) minority in Macedonia; the possibility of Saloniki being used by Rumania as a base of supplies in case of war on her Western or Northern frontiers; and, of course, the recent Greco-Turkish Pact. The Rumanian minority question is a chronic one, and apparently received only passing attention, no doubt to satisfy certain elements in Rumania who continue their interest in this matter. The question of Saloniki as a Rumanian military supply base is believed to have received more serious consideration. If any understanding was arrived at, a strong effort will no doubt be made to keep it confidential.

871.24568

871.24568

The matter of primary importance in the public's eyes was, of course, the Greco-Turkish Pact, the Greek Government being itself responsible for focussing the public gaze in this direction

direction. Just what attitude Mr. Titulesco took on this subject has not been definitely disclosed. According to information so far obtained, he blew both hot and cold. From Greek sources, he is said to have stated to the Greek leaders that his Government would be ready to enter into an agreement similar to the Greco-Turkish Pact with both the Governments of Greece and Turkey, in so far as the geographical separation of Rumania from the other two countries would make it appropriate. In other words, he is said to have told the Greeks that Rumania would be ready to guarantee that she would not make any, or join in with any, aggressive movement against either Turkey or Greece and would collaborate in international matters, in the same fashion as is agreed between Turkey and Greece. On the other hand, after an official dinner which the Greek Government offered to Mr. Titulesco, at which the Balkan diplomats accredited to Greece were present, he conspicuously left the dining-room with the Bulgarian Minister and talked to him alone in the public salon of the Grande Bretagne Hotel for a matter of more than a hour, while Mr. Maximos, the Greek Foreign Minister, and other Greek leaders looked on. The Bulgarian Minister told a member of my staff that Mr. Titulesco had said to him during the course of this conversation, that King Carol and the Rumanian Government had authorized him, on his present Balkan tour, to conclude with Turkey and with Greece a pact of non-aggression and international cooperation, but that he did not intend to exercise this discretion as he did not wish Bulgaria to derive the impression that she was being encircled by her neighbors in a series of agreements which could only be interpreted by the Bulgarians as unfriendly to them. Mr. Titulesco also visited Mr. Veniselos at the latter's residence and remained with him in private for two hours.

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768.7112

In

In view of all this uncertainty, we should do well, perhaps, to remember that Mr. Titulesco's visit to Athens is far from being an isolated phenomenon. It is, in fact, but one of many such visits being paid on all sides, just now, by responsible Balkan leaders. Such activity may well lead to a realignment of forces in the peninsula, if not to the actual encirclement and isolation of Bulgaria, which is regarded in some quarters as the present aim of Greek policy. As Mr. Titulesco is returning home by way of Yugoslavia, it is not to be wondered at that the official reports of his visit here confine themselves to generalities. But one thing stands out in retrospect which could not be concealed, namely the eagerness with which he was received.

As regards public opinion in Greece, though the Government Press endeavors to make it appear that the visit of Mr. Titulesco was everything that could have been expected, there is nevertheless a distinct under-current of disappointment, both in the press and in the private comment of prominent Greeks. The apparent inability of the Government to point to any definite benefit from the visit of the Rumanian Foreign Minister is too clearly in line with the doubts expressed by the critics of the Greco-Turkish pact. People are beginning to ask themselves more and more whether the Tsaldaris Government is doing so much for Greece after all. Should the Opposition choose to exert itself along these lines, the Government might be forced to pull the rabbit from the hat and reveal what all the prestidigitation is about.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh

Lincoln MacVeagh,
American Minister.

5 carbon copies
Received JM
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Legation File No. 710
LBM/LMacV/cwf

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 767.6812 Non-aggression/7 FOR #33

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Oct.27, 1933

TO NAME

1—1127 o r o

REGARDING:

Visit of Titulescu to Greece.

Statement of French Minister concerning results of -.
Rumor of a Compensation Agreement.

768.71/17

17

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

768.71/18

SEE 868.00 General conditions/34 FOR #38

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Nov.8, 1933
TO NAME

1—1127 GPO

REGARDING: Visit of Titulescu to Greece and his statement that Rumania and Greece arein accord as concerns Balkan policy.

Wi

Mr. Titulesco, the Rumanian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Athens on October 20. He received a cordial welcome and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Athens. The only public statement regarding his conversations with members of the Government during his two days' visit was to the effect that the Rumanian and Hellenic Governments found themselves in perfect accord as to the foreign policy that should be followed in order to insure Balkan harmony.

768.71

Mr. Michalakopoulos, leader of the Conservative Republican Party, and former Foreign Minister, returned to Greece after a sojourn of several months abroad. He informed the newspaper correspondents that he was unable to make a political statement owing to his long absence.

On

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

768.71/19

SEE 868.00/813 FOR #239

FROM Rumania (Owsley) DATED Mar.10, 1935

TO NAME

1—1127 ors

REGARDING: Revoltion in Greece.

Comments on press articles concerning efficacy of the Balkan Pact in connection with - and quotes statement by Foreign Minister Titulescu.

Wi

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

NOTE

SUBJECT

Relations between Greece and Rumania. Return to Bucharest of Rumanian Foreign Minister aftervisit of four days. Official communique published yesterday alleges complete unity of Greek and Rumanian views and reaffirmation of the guiding principles of the Balkan Entente following Gafencu's recent conversations with the Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs and his "very satisfactory" official visit to Ankara.

768.71/20

For the original paper from which reference is taken

See Tel. 102- 11am
(Despatch, telegram, instruction, letter, etc.)

Dated June 19,1939 From/To Greece (Reed)

File No. 770.00/634

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1—1640

FS
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (BR)

Athens

Dated June 19, 1939

Rec'd 10:20 a.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

102.
June 19, 11 a.m.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister returns to Bucharest today after a four day visit. The official communique published yesterday alleges complete unity of Greek and Rumanian views and reaffirmation of the guiding principles of the Balkan Entente following Gafencu's recent conversations with the Yugoslav Minister for Foreign Affairs and his "very satisfactory" official visit Ankara.

Balkan diplomats and Foreign Office sources here characterize the visit as intended (one) to establish a common attitude for Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia against any commitments to the "anti-aggression bloc" as a result of the Anglo-Turkish agreement, (two) to show a restored Balkan front following recent European developments and reports of Yugoslav defection, (three) to quell Bulgarian territorial aspirations received by apparent Entente disunion.

CSB REED

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

NOTE

768.71/21

768.71

SUBJECT

Report on the visit of the Rumanian Foreign Minister to Athens for a four-day stay.

For the original paper from which reference is taken

See #3126
(Despatch, telegram, instruction, letter, etc.)

Dated June 19, 1939 **From** / **To** Greece (Reed)

File No. 770.00/638

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1—1540

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DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 765.68/228 FOR Tel. #137, 4pm

FROM Greece (MacVeagh) DATED Aug. 24, 1939

TO NAME

1—1127 GPO

765.71/22

REGARDING: King Carol's recent so-called visit to Greece: Regarding - extensive inquiry substantiates that he touched at only a few Aegean Islands and Crete, strictly in a tourist capacity.

hr

Central File: Decimal File 768.71, Political Relations Of States, Relations; Bi-Lateral Treaties., Greece And Romania, June 16, 1931 - Aug. 24, 1939. June 16, 1931 - August 24, 1939. MS Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States: Records of the U.S. Department of State, 1930-1944: Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations of Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States, 1930-1939. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com%2Fapps%2Fdoc%2FSC5111391016%2FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 21 June 2025.